



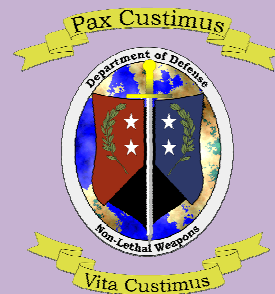
JNLWP

**Fourth Quarter
Fiscal Year 2009**



Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program Newsletter

Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate
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Marine Corps' Top Leadership Visits the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate



General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps and Executive Agent for the DoD Non-Lethal Weapons Program, and Sergeant Major Carlton W. Kent (far right), Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, with JNLWD staff during a recent visit.

JNLWD Photo by Wanda Napier

General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps and Executive Agent for the Department of Defense (DoD) Non-Lethal Weapons Program, and Sergeant Major Carlton W. Kent, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, recently visited the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD) at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va.

During the visit, JNLWD Division Chiefs presented an overview of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP), focusing on the program's accomplishments, current efforts and future direction, and highlighting the role of non-lethal weapons in minimizing casualties and collateral damage.

"Briefing the Commandant of the Marine Corps was a tremendous opportunity for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program," said Dave Law, Technology Division Chief for the JNLWD. "He not only acknowledged our special

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Marine Corps' Top Leadership Visits the JNLWD *(continued from page 1)*

challenges to get non-lethal weapons fielded by the Services, but he pledged to help expand the escalation-of-force concept, which includes non-lethal weapons, to his fellow senior Service leaders.”

During the visit, Gen. Conway expressed his support for the JNLWP’s mission and the staff’s efforts, according to John Keenan, Science and Technology Program Manager for the JNLWD. “It was encouraging to hear that the Commandant stands firmly behind our mission and recognizes that our contribution may help address some of the complex warfare environments that confront our forces today,” said Keenan.

The Commandant’s visit underscores the importance that DoD leadership is placing on non-lethal capabilities for today’s irregular warfare. JNLWD staff members appreciated the direction Gen. Conway and Sgt. Maj. Kent provided during the visit and look forward to continuing the momentum of the non-lethal weapons program.

—BY JENNIFER BOWEN

Colonel Tafolla Assumes Duties as JNLWD Director

Colonel Tracy J. Tafolla assumed duties as Director of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD) on July 7 during a Change of Directorship and Retirement Ceremony for outgoing Director Colonel Kirk W. Hymes at Harry Lee Hall, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Va.

Col. Tafolla, a former infantry officer who has deployed to Somalia and Iraq, said he is looking forward to leading the JNLWD and stressed the importance of non-lethal capabilities in modern warfare. “Non-lethal weapons provide warfighters with essential escalation-of-force capabilities that help reduce civilian casualties and collateral damage,” he said.

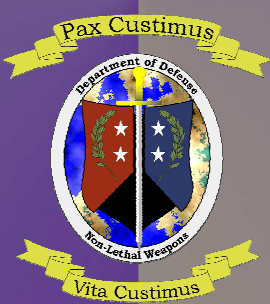
Col. Tafolla, from Oelwein, Iowa, enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves in 1985 and graduated from the University of Northern Iowa in May 1988. During his career in the Marine Corps, he deployed in support of Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, as well as Operation Restore Hope II in Somalia in the early ’90s and Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2004. He most recently earned his Masters of Science in National Resource Strategies from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He also attended the Defense Acquisition University Senior Acquisition Course. Prior to that, he served as the Program Manager for Infantry Weapons Systems at Marine Corps Systems Command.



Colonel Tracy J. Tafolla,
Director of the JNLWD
Official USMC Photo

Col. Hymes, a native of Altoona, Pa., retired from the Marine Corps after 26 years of service. He spent the past three years as JNLWD Director. During his tenure, he led the effort that resulted in Joint Requirements Oversight Council validation and approval of a Non-Lethal Effects Joint Capabilities Document and two Initial Capabilities Documents. He also chaired the System Analysis and Studies-060 Task Group, which received the NATO 2008 Scientific Achievement Award for its groundbreaking contributions to the understanding of non-lethal effects within an operational context.

—BY NANCY KOREEN



TRANSCOM Exercises Assess Non-Lethal Capability Gaps

U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) is making efforts to incorporate non-lethal capabilities into its operations. As one of its main responsibilities, the command provides transportation, sustainment and distribution support to the nation's warfighters. With the counter-piracy operations the United States is currently conducting in the Gulf of Aden and the Somali Basin, TRANSCOM is looking to increase its non-lethal capabilities.

Conducting a capability-gap assessment is a critical first step to incorporating a new capability into a command's operations. The assessment allows military leadership to see where, if at all, a capability could meet an operational need. The military often conducts these capability-gap assessments during annual training exercises.

The Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), a TRANSCOM component command, conducts two such annual training exercises at its military ocean terminals in Sunny Point, N.C., and Concord, Calif.

The exercises provide a venue for military personnel to validate each installation's anti-terrorism and security policies and procedures. Federal, state and local emergency services participate to ensure all entities coordinate the protection of two of the nation's strategic ports. This year, the command considered the role of non-lethal weapons for the first time.

TRANSCOM held Point Defender 2009 July 21-31 in Sunny Point and Coyote Shield 2009 August 12-22 in Concord. The exercises included mock protest demonstrations and entry control point and perimeter infiltration exercises, with mock adversaries entering from both land and water. During the exercises, TRANSCOM Non-Lethal Weapons Combatant Command Liaison Officer Michael Fincher conducted a capability-gap assessment to see where non-lethal weapons might fit into SDDC and TRANSCOM military operations. The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program sponsors Fincher's liaison activities with the command.

"Our commander is an advocate for the use of non-lethal weapon technologies, especially in counter-piracy operations," said Fincher.

According to Fincher, preliminary results suggest that including a variety of non-lethal weapons into the command's military operations could increase TRANSCOM's operational capabilities. Fincher will formalize the results of the capability-gap assessment and submit a report to TRANSCOM and the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program. The report will include non-lethal weapons counter-materiel and counter-personnel recommendations.

"I anticipate that the report will recommend non-lethal weapons that provide visual and sound hailing and warning, riot and crowd control, and vehicle and vessel stopping effects," said Fincher.

Fincher expects to submit the final capability-gap assessment report in September.



Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point security forces park their vessel next to a boat carrying mock protesters to tell them to leave the restricted waters during Point Defender 2009's entry control point and perimeter infiltration exercise.

JNLWP Photo by Michael Fincher



Capabilities & Requirements

CLO in Action: Michael Fincher at U.S. Transportation Command

The Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) Combatant Command (COCOM) Liaison Officers (CLOs) are the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program's representatives in the field. CLOs work to raise awareness and visibility of NLWs in their respective COCOMs. They also help identify specific needs for NLWs in the COCOM and establish procedures for integrating NLWs into operational planning. Michael Fincher is the JNLWP's newest CLO.



**U.S. Transportation
Command
(TRANSCOM)
CLO Michael**

Fincher
*Photo by
Wendi Fincher*

Q: When did you begin working as the TRANSCOM CLO?

A: March 2009

Q: What is your hometown?

A: I was born and raised in Logansport, Ind.

Q: What is your area of responsibility?

A: As a functional combatant command, TRANSCOM coordinates people and transportation assets to allow the United States to project and sustain forces whenever, wherever and for as long as they are needed. Even though we are not assigned a specific area, we have global reach.

Q: What role do non-lethal weapons play in TRANSCOM?

A: Since our components provide a global mission, our commander believes that those assigned to protecting our assets should have the proper equipment, including NLWs, to accomplish those tasks.

Q: What are your major goals?

A: One of my major goals is to continue to advocate the use of NLWs to our component commands—the Surface Distribution and Deployment Command, Military Sealift Command and Air Mobility Command.

Q: What was your most recent big event as CLO?

A: In July and August, we finished Point Defender and Coyote Shield, our major anti-terrorism/force protection exercises that TRANSCOM holds annually at U.S. military ocean terminals (*see article on page 3*).

CLOs around the Globe

U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM)

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U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)

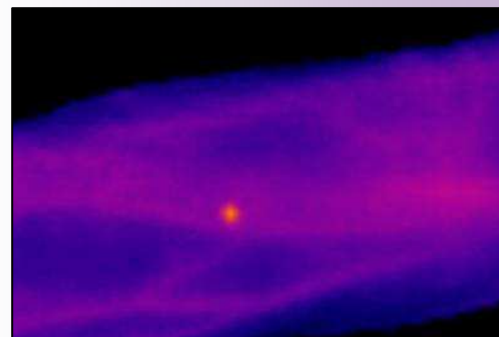
Michael Fincher
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Thermal Laser Prototype Evaluated in Effectiveness Trial

As the U.S. military works to develop additional escalation-of-force options for warfighters, many directed-energy technologies are emerging as promising solutions to address the non-lethal counter-personnel capability gaps. One such effort the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) is funding is the research and development of a man-portable non-lethal thermal laser weapon system.

The idea behind the Thermal Laser System, which attaches to a rifle, is to use a laser to create a heating sensation to repel adversaries. The effect is similar to Active Denial Technology, which heats the outer layer of the skin to safely repel individuals. Non-lethal thermal laser technology has the potential to address the counter-personnel capability gaps of denying individuals access to an area, moving individuals in or out of an area and suppressing individuals. These capabilities can provide warfighters with additional escalation-of-force options with effects that are immediately reversible compared with non-lethal blunt-trauma munitions.



In this bio-effects image of an arm, the dot in the center indicates where a thermal laser is creating heat.

Official DoD Image

“Non-lethal weapons can provide essential capabilities in situations where reducing civilian casualties and unnecessary damage to property is crucial to mission success,” said Colonel Tracy Tafolla, Director of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD). “The JNLWP is working to develop new non-lethal directed-energy technologies that can help fill capability gaps and provide warfighters with critical escalation-of-force options.”

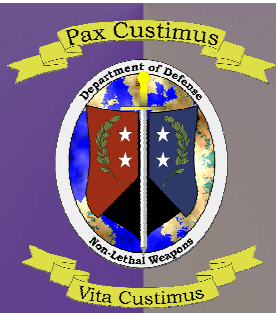
In conjunction with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the National Institute of Justice, the JNLWP is sponsoring the Air Force Research Laboratory’s Directed Energy Technology Applications Branch to evaluate the prototype system. For the past several years, the Air Force Research Laboratory’s Human Effectiveness Directorate Optical Radiation (AFRL/RHDO) Branch has been investigating the bio-effects of these thermal lasers. This research has established the non-lethal operating window of laser power required to produce the desired reversible effect.

With the bio-effects data established, AFRL/RHDO recently conducted a Thermal Laser Field Evaluation, marking the first experiment to take the technology out of the laboratory and attempt to establish military utility. The study collected data to determine the deterrent and suppression effectiveness of the Thermal Laser System against bare skin and through light clothing. According to Wesley Burgei, project engineer for the JNLWD, preliminary results suggest that the system may have military utility. However, researchers and the Services must still weigh this utility against the system’s identified limitations.

Semih Kumru, AFRL/RHDO’s program manager for the Thermal Laser System, said the field evaluation is an essential step in the development of a new non-lethal weapon. “The field evaluation is invaluable in identifying improvements necessary before the Thermal Laser System reaches the hands of the warfighter,” said Kumru.

The next step for the thermal laser project is to present the findings to Service representatives to determine interest. Upon establishing a lead Service, the project will refine requirements and develop additional systems for testing. As the Thermal Laser System project progresses, the JNLWP will continue to support efforts to develop technologies that provide additional non-lethal options to warfighters.

—BY NANCY KOREEN



Capabilities & Requirements

United States May Join NATO's Non-Lethal Weapons Defence Against Terrorism Initiative

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the NATO command in Afghanistan, is looking to increase its non-lethal capabilities. In response to a direct ISAF request for non-lethal weapons, NATO's Conference of National Armaments Directors authorized a Defence Against Terrorism initiative specifically for non-lethal weapons, labeled DAT-11.

U.S. troops serving in Afghanistan under U.S. command have non-lethal weapons. NATO troops serving in Afghanistan, including U.S. troops serving under ISAF, have access to non-lethal weapons only if their individual nations provide them. This inconsistency creates interoperability issues and leaves capability gaps throughout ISAF. Through DAT-11, NATO hopes to increase the availability of non-lethal weapons for all ISAF troops.

The United States is considering joining DAT-11 because of the initiative's high visibility and potential to increase alliance non-lethal weapon capabilities in Afghanistan, according to John Nelson, senior international defense analyst for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate. If the U.S. joins DAT-11, the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) will participate in the initiative on behalf of the U.S. military and may also lead one or more of the initiative's demonstrations or experiments.

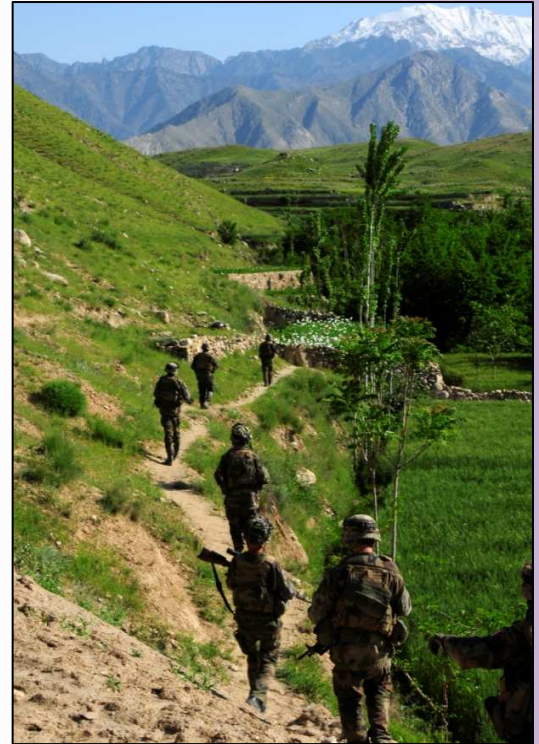
"The JNLWP's potential involvement with DAT-11 can support both JNLWP and DAT-11 objectives," said Nelson. "Ultimately, the knowledge gained through DAT-11 efforts can help get non-lethal capabilities into the hands of both American and allied warfighters, potentially saving lives and limiting collateral damage."

DAT-11 began in October 2008, with planned completion by the end of 2011. The initiative plans to develop a database that includes:

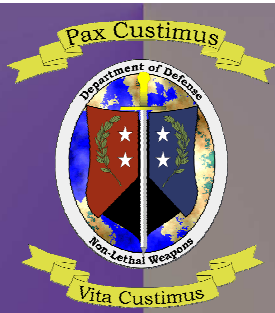
- information on soon-to-be-fielded non-lethal weapons, highlighting effects, performance and effectiveness information
- non-lethal weapon tactics, techniques and procedures
- non-lethal weapon national legal evaluations
- other non-lethal weapon supporting information

DAT-11 also plans to conduct at least one non-lethal weapon technology demonstration. The demonstration will focus on non-lethal technologies that are relevant to ISAF needs and that are either currently available or may be available in the next two to three years.

Canada serves as the lead nation for DAT-11. Other initiative participants include the United States, six other NATO member nations, several NATO organizations and Russia.



International Security Assistance Forces patrol an area east of Combat Outpost Dabo in the Uzbeen Valley of Afghanistan.
Official ISAF Photo



People & Places

Picatinny Arsenal

First established in 1880, the U.S. Army's Picatinny Arsenal occupies 6,500 acres of northern New Jersey and serves as a premier joint-Service armament research and development center. Sometimes called the "center for lethality," Picatinny also has another important task—researching and developing non-lethal weapons, devices and munitions.

"More and more, we are fighting in conflicts that transition very quickly from war to peacekeeping or vice versa. Developing new non-lethal technologies that provide our soldiers the ability to respond to this changing environment is critical," said Barbara J. Machak, Associate Technical Director for System Concepts and Technology at Picatinny's Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC). "We are exploring technologies that provide greater standoff capability to allow more protection to our soldiers from possible danger, to alert and warn people so they are not unnecessarily injured or killed and to determine intent of people—whether they are friend or foe."

The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) sponsors a variety of non-lethal efforts at Picatinny. Non-lethal weapon activities are shared between ARDEC, the Office of the Project Manager for Close Combat Systems and the Office of the Project Manager for Soldier Weapons. In addition, ARDEC's Target Behavior Research Laboratory (TBRL) conducts various scientific experiments to study the human effects and non-lethal effectiveness of lights, lasers, acoustics and other non-lethal payloads. The JNLWP-sponsored fiscal year 2009 budget for non-lethal efforts at Picatinny is \$3.8 million.

Picatinny Arsenal is developing numerous non-lethal munitions and weapons systems for the JNLWP, including the Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device, the 40mm Airburst Non-Lethal Munition, the Improved Acoustic Hailing Device and many others. Thanks to the work at Close Combat Systems, the Army's Non-Lethal Capability Sets are now deploying with Army units to Iraq and Afghanistan. This versatile package of non-lethal weapons, devices and munitions expands warfighters' escalation-of-force options by providing an assortment of non-lethal tools. In addition, as part of its non-lethal weapons effectiveness project, TBRL is studying how non-lethal weapons affect crowd behavior.

"Warfighters are human beings just like the rest of us and do not want to use lethal munitions against innocent people," said Dr. Joseph A. Lannon, Director of ARDEC. "Therefore it is important that we provide them a variety of munitions that range from non-lethal to lethal so that they can handle the various situations that occur in today's warfare, where terrorists are embedded with innocent civilians."

Picatinny Arsenal

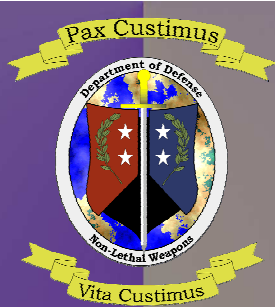
Quick Facts:

- Congressional District: 11th
- District Population: approx. 650,000
- Number of Employees at Picatinny: approx. 4,000
- Total Employees Working on NLW Efforts: approx. 50
- JNLWP-Sponsored FY09 Budget: \$3.8 million
- Indoor Crowd Control Test Bed: 6,400-square-foot arena with cushioned obstacles



With JNLWP support, Picatinny's accomplished team of researchers and engineers will continue to develop new non-lethal capabilities to provide warfighters with additional escalation-of-force options.

—BY NANCY KOREEN



Services

Services Hold Integrated Concept Team Meetings

As part of individual Service efforts to incorporate non-lethal capabilities into their operations, each Service, as well as U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) and the U.S. Coast Guard, holds annual or semi-annual Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW) Integrated Concept Team (ICT) meetings. At these meetings, representatives from different organizations within that Service discuss NLW programs and technologies, identify NLW requirements and share their experiences using the weapons. Over the past several months, the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, SOCOM and U.S. Army have held NLW ICT meetings.

In line with the Department of Defense (DoD) joint non-lethal weapons effort, representatives from the other Services and other DoD organizations also attend the ICT meetings. The meetings provide the Services' voting principals with coordinated Service positions and priorities so they can communicate those positions and priorities throughout the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program.

Air Force ICT Meeting

At the U.S. Air Force NLW ICT meeting May 5-7 at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, Air Force major command representatives identified their NLW procurement priorities. The Air Force will use these priorities to develop its non-lethal weapons/capabilities roadmap, which will highlight solutions to meet future NLW requirements. The team also reviewed policy documents for Air Force personnel's use of non-lethal weapons. In addition, the meeting included NLW demonstrations. The Air Force has scheduled its next ICT meeting for September 23-24 at Lackland. For more information, contact Sal Hernandez, the Air Force's NLW Central Action Officer, at salvador.hernandez@lackland.af.mil.



Navy ICT Meeting

Members of the U.S. Navy NLW ICT met May 13-14 in Norfolk, Va. The Navy's meeting focused on ensuring that training, doctrine and employment techniques will be in place for several NLW systems that the Navy plans to field in the near future, including acoustic hailing devices, warning munitions and optical distracters. For more information, contact Todd Getz, the Navy's NLW Program Support Officer, at getz@avwtech.com.

SOCOM ICT Meeting

The SOCOM NLW ICT held its first meeting June 11 in St. Petersburg, Fla. During the inaugural meeting, attendees reviewed and discussed SOCOM's NLW objectives. Meeting attendees reviewed the results of the Joint Non-Lethal Effects Capabilities-Based Assessment and its application to Special Operations Forces. ICT members also discussed SOCOM's current NLW science and technology efforts. SOCOM has scheduled its next ICT meeting for February 2010 in St. Petersburg. For more information, contact Robin Burdick, SOCOM's NLW ICT lead, at robin.burdick@usog.jacobs.com.

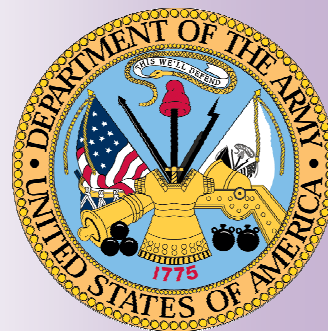




Services Hold Integrated Concept Team Meetings (continued from page 8)

Army ICT Meeting

The U.S. Army NLW ICT met June 16-17 in St. Charles, Mo. Attendees received updates from the Force Protection and the Force Application Working Groups, as well as a closing brief on the Joint Non-Lethal Effects Counter-Personnel and Counter-Materiel Initial Capabilities Documents. Working groups discussed and proposed resolutions for issues regarding non-lethal ammunition procurement, laser safety and Joint Non-Lethal Warning Munitions. The meeting also focused on combat developer and materiel developer synchronization. The Army has scheduled its next ICT meeting for December. For more information, contact Tim Lee, the Army's NLW ICT project officer, at timothy.j.lee@us.army.mil.



—BY JENNIFER BOWEN

Joint Integration Program Meeting Highlights

As part of its effort to facilitate outfitting warfighters with operationally suitable and effective non-lethal weapons, the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate (JNLWD) held its semi-annual Joint Integration Program (JIP) meeting on May 21 in Dumfries, Va. The JIP provides a forum for coordinating a joint-Service approach to improving the Services' Non-Lethal Capability Sets and fielded non-lethal weapons capabilities. Meeting attendees included representatives from all the Services, the Coast Guard, the Combatant Commands, the Department of Homeland Security and the Bureau of Prisons.



Frank Hubbard,
JIP Program Manager
Official JNLWD Photo

“By coordinating efforts, the Services can procure non-lethal capabilities more economically and efficiently,” said Frank Hubbard, JIP Program Manager for the JNLWD. “The JIP is a great way for the Services to learn about what non-lethal weapons, devices and munitions the other Services are fielding and their experiences with these escalation-of-force tools.”

Each Service gave updates on its use of non-lethal weapons. Meeting highlights include:

- Hubbard discussed recent JIP accomplishments, as well as current and future activities. For example, Hubbard noted that Pennsylvania State University is nearing completion of phase two of its Non-Lethal Munitions Characterization. The effort is characterizing a variety of performance attributes, such as impact force and precision, for commercial-off-the-shelf non-lethal munitions.
- Jim Mahan from the Federal Bureau of Prisons gave an overview of the prison system and how it uses non-lethal weapons to control fights, crowds, riots and vehicles. Mahan described the prison system's primary objectives and requirements for less-than-lethal technologies.

“Participation in the JIP is expanding, and we are anticipating a great turnout for our next meeting and range event,” said Hubbard.

The next JIP meeting is scheduled for October 22-23 at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev. For more information, contact Hubbard at james.f.hubbard@usmc.mil. —BY JENNIFER BOWEN



NATO Begins Non-Lethal Weapons Capabilities-Based Assessment

For the past decade, NATO has recognized the importance of non-lethal capabilities and has taken steps to outfit NATO troops with escalation-of-force options. NATO's latest effort, System Analysis and Studies-078 (SAS-078), is conducting a capabilities-based assessment to understand NATO non-lethal weapon (NLW) requirements, identify capability gaps and offer potential solutions and recommendations.



"The NATO capabilities-based assessment will be a critical step in providing escalation-of-force options to NATO's forces around the globe," said Colonel Tracy Tafolla, Director of the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate and chairman of the SAS-078 Task Group. "NATO forces are engaged in operations ranging from humanitarian relief missions to full-scale combat, and non-lethal weapons can help minimize casualties and collateral damage across the range of military operations."

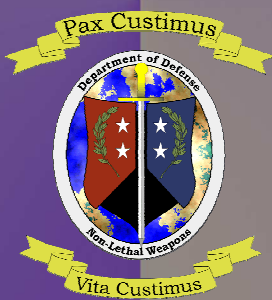
The SAS-078 kick-off meeting took place October 23-24, 2008, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Throughout the past year, the study's task group organized its activities into the following working groups and began work on the study:

- The Requirements Analysis Working Group identified NLW requirements and analyzed scenarios and planning situations. The group will report on the requirements in the coming months.
- The Capabilities Analysis Working Group is reviewing information on currently fielded and potential NLW capabilities.
- The Experimentation Working Group is addressing experimentation approaches, protocols and technology-specific experiments and modeling.
- The Gap Analysis Working Group will compare requirements against currently fielded and future NLW capabilities to identify and prioritize gaps.
- The Gap and Solution Analysis Working Group will identify and prioritize potential NLW solutions and remaining gaps.

The U.S. serves as the lead nation for the SAS-078 study, with participation from nine other NATO member nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom. Several NATO organizations are also contributing to the study.

Upon completion, SAS-078's NLW capabilities-based assessment will be available for NATO member nations to use when making important decisions about non-lethal weapons. This assessment will help promote interoperability and provide a common framework for addressing NLW issues.

—BY JENNIFER BOWEN



Joint Integrated Product Team Approves Five-Year Budget

The Non-Lethal Weapons Joint Integrated Product Team (JIPT) met June 4 at the Pentagon in Arlington, Va., to discuss and make decisions on non-lethal weapons programs.

The JIPT includes Flag-level officers from each of the Services, U.S. Special Operations Command and the U.S. Coast Guard, who are the JIPT's voting principals on all major non-lethal weapons issues. The JIPT also includes non-voting principals from the Office of Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff, Department of State, Department of Energy, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security and the National Guard. The Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations at Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., chairs JIPT meetings.

About 50 participants attended the June meeting. During the meeting, the JIPT approved the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program fiscal year 2010-2015 budget. The JIPT decided to return Congressional funding for the Boat Trap propeller-entanglement vessel-stopping project due to lack of joint-Service interest in the developmental device. The JIPT meeting also included a status update on the revision of Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3000.3, which establishes policy on non-lethal weapons. The amended directive, currently under DoD review, should soon receive approval from the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The JIPT has scheduled its next meeting for November 19. For more information, contact Pam King, meeting coordinator for the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, at pamela.king@usmc.mil.

—BY JENNIFER BOWEN



As Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations at Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., chaired the June JIPT meeting.

Official USMC Photo

Upcoming Events

22-24 September: U.S. Coast Guard NLW Integrated Concept Team Meeting
Contact LCDR Sean Cashell, sean.r.cashell@uscg.mil.

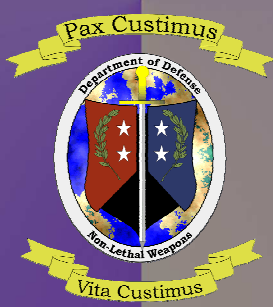
23-24 September: U.S. Air Force NLW Integrated Concept Team Meeting
Contact Sal Hernandez, salvador.hernandez@lackland.af.mil.

7 October: Joint Coordination and Integration Group Meeting
Contact Pam King, pamela.king@usmc.mil.

22-23 October: Joint Integration Program Meeting
Contact Frank Hubbard, james.f.hubbard@usmc.mil.

3-5 November: JNLWP Training/Demo Days
Contact Pam King, pamela.king@usmc.mil.

19 November: Joint Integrated Product Team Meeting
Contact Pam King, pamela.king@usmc.mil.



Hail & Farewell

Hail to:

MajGen Thomas D. Waldhauser, USMC
Plans, Policies and Operations
Headquarters Marine Corps

BrigGen Jimmy McMillian, USAF
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Air Force Voting Principal

RADM Sinclair Harris, USN
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Navy Voting Principal

RADM Paul Zukunft, USCG
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Coast Guard Voting Principal

CAPT Michael Price, USCG
Joint Coordination and Integration Group
U.S. Coast Guard Voting Principal

LtCol Roy Livingston, USAF
Joint Coordination and Integration Group
U.S. Special Operations Command Voting Principal

MAJ (P) Robert Davel, USA
Central Action Officer
U.S. Army

MAJ Jeff Bevington, USA
Requirements Officer
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

LCDR Pete Simonds, USCG
Liaison Officer
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Wesley Burgei
Project Engineer
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Anthony Pais
Senior Program Analyst
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Barclay Lewis
Active Denial System Project Coordinator/
Military Analyst
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Brian Long
Policy Analyst
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Sue Muerdler
Program Support Officer
U.S. Coast Guard

Anthony Bigalbal
Requirements Program Support Officer
U.S. Navy

Farewell to:

LtGen Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., USMC
Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies and
Operations, Headquarters Marine Corps
Chairman, Joint Non-Lethal Weapons
Integrated Product Team

MajGen Mary Kay Hertog, USAF
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Air Force Voting Principal

MajGen Thomas Benes, USMC
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Navy Voting Principal

RADM Wayne Justice, USCG
Joint Integrated Product Team
U.S. Coast Guard Voting Principal

CAPT Scott Genovese, USCG
Joint Coordination and Integration Group
U.S. Coast Guard Voting Principal

LTC William McMillan, USA
Requirements Officer
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Victor DiLuzio
Acquisition Assistant Division Chief
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

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Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Bill Webber
Active Denial System Project Coordinator/
Military Analyst
Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

Scott Jacobs
Program Support Officer
U.S. Coast Guard

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